

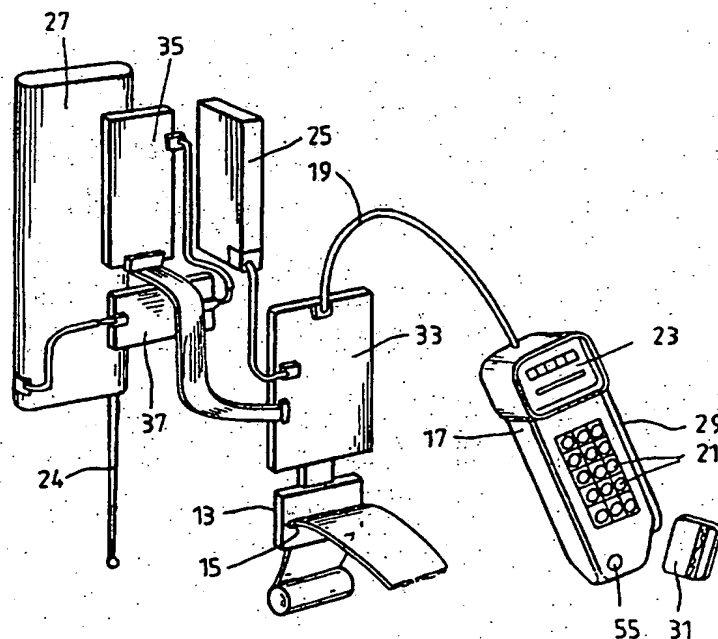
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(54) Title: FUNDS TRANSACTION DEVICE

(57) Abstract

A funds transaction device (1) is provided for transferring funds between one bank account or credit facility and another bank account or credit facility. The device (1) has a card reader device (29); a key pad device (17) with an encryption system; a modem device (35); a communication interface device (37) connected with the modem device (35); an output report device (13); a communication device (27); and a central processing device (33). The central processing device (CPU) (33) interconnects all of the devices (1 through 6). The communication device (27) is preferably a mobile telephone which can telephone a communications network to connect to a host EFTPOS type network connected with a bank or credit establishment. The CPU (33) is programmed to store account data of the owner/leasee of the device and to read account data from a user's card (31) by passing said card (31) to said card reader device (29); and to store the account data and to activate said key-pad device (17) so a user can enter information via said key-pad device (17) such as, account type, account transaction type, transaction amount, and a PIN number with all the user entered information being encrypted by said key-pad device. The CPU (33) then activates a communication connection via said modem device (35) and said interface device (37) to connect with the host EFTPOS device and transmit the stored user entered data as well as transmit the account data of the owner/leasee of the device, so that funds can be transferred from the user's bank account or credit or debit card to the owner/leasee's bank account or vice versa and to provide signals to the output report device (13) confirming the transaction or denial of the transaction or other information relating to the transaction.



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FUNDS TRANSACTION DEVICEField of the Invention

This invention relates to a funds transaction device and relates particularly but not exclusively to one
5 which may be mobile and operated via a mobile telephone service.

Description of Prior Art

Automated teller machines and EFTPOS (Electronic Funds Transfer Point of Sale) terminals have operated for
10 many years. All current EFTPOS devices function in the same manner. An EFTPOS card is "swiped" through the device to obtain account details, then an account type and P.I.N. (personal identification number) are entered and the
15 information is sent to the banks for electronic authorisation. The aforementioned information is processed through a PINpad which encrypts the P.I.N. details for data security. The data is sent via a modem through specialised phone lines (leased lines that have a permanent connection) to a transaction switching network where it is "switched"
20 through the correct bank's host computer to obtain bank authorisation. In Australia, the system operates on Australian Telecom's Tran\$end network.

The known systems offer many disadvantages. In particular, the ability to have credit transfers from one
25 account to another, such as from a customer's account to a store-holder's account who operates the EFTPOS device is currently limited to a fixed in-store situation and is therefore not practical for on-site tradespeople, market store holders or the like as it is not possible to have the
30 necessary Tran\$end leased lines at the various sites where the transaction is to occur for such persons.

Object and Statement of Invention

It is therefore an object of the present invention to overcome the aforementioned problem.
35 Therefore in accordance with a first broad aspect

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of the present invention there may be provided a funds transaction device for transferring funds between one bank account or credit facility and another bank account or credit facility

- 5 said device having:
1. A card reader device;
 2. A PINpad device with an encryption system;
 3. A modem device;
 4. A communication interface device connected
 - 10 with the modem device;
 5. An output report device;
 6. A communication device; and
 7. A central processing device;
- said central processing device (CPU)
- 15 interconnecting all of the devices 1 through 6, said communication device, in use, being connectable with a communications network to connect to a host EFTPOS type network connected with a bank or credit establishment,
- said CPU being programmed to store merchant
- 20 identifying data of the owner/leasee of the device and to activate said PINpad device so a user can enter information via said PINpad device such as, account type, account transaction type, transaction amount, and a PIN number with said PIN number being encrypted by said PINpad device, and
- 25 wherein said PIN number is encrypted and said user entered information encrypted as a Message Authentication Code and stored by said CPU, activate a communication connection via said modem device and said interface device to connect with the host EFTPOS device and transmit the stored user entered
- 30 data as well as transmit the merchant identifying data of the owner/leasee of the device, so that funds can be transferred from the user's bank account or credit or debit card to the owner/leasee's bank account or vice versa and to provide signals to the output report device confirming
- 35 the transaction or denial of the transaction or other information relating to the transaction.

Most preferably, the communication device for

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communication with the host EFTPOS device is a mobile telephone system. It is particularly preferred that a mobile telephone be built into the device. It is particularly preferred that the mobile telephone is dedicated to the purposes of communicating with the host EFTPOS network and is without the usual microphone or earpiece associated with a telephone handset.

In accordance with a further broad aspect of the present invention there may be provided a method of permitting a funds transaction between one bank account, and another bank account, said method comprising storing account data of one party to the transaction,

and storing account data of the another party to the transaction by entering transaction particulars via a PINpad device such as account type, account transaction type, transaction amount, and PIN number encrypting the PIN number and storing those particulars as an encrypted Message Authorisation Code, communicating with a host EFTPOS type network and transmitting the stored Message Authorisation Code and data of the one party transferring funds from one party's bank account to the other party's bank account or vice versa and confirming via the output report device the transaction or denial of the transaction or other information relating to the transaction.

With such a device a person effecting a transaction need not be connected directly to a telephone land line such as a TranSend phone line which is usually not available in person's homes where trades people may require to make a transaction or at market stall locations where market stall holders or operators require to make a transaction.

Brief Description of the Drawings

In order that the invention can be more clearly ascertained, an example of a preferred embodiment will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings wherein:

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Figure 1 is a front isometric view of a mobile funds transaction device fitted inside a carry-bag. The carry bag is shown open.

Figure 2 is a front isometric view of the device removed from the carry-bag.

Figure 3 is a diagrammatic view of the internal componentry of the device;

Figure 4 is a block circuit diagram of the device;

Figures 5A, 5B and 5C are detailed circuit diagrams of a central processing unit circuit board used in the device;

Figures 6A and 6B show tables of component types and values in the circuitry shown in Figures 5A and 5B;

Figures 7A to 7F are flow diagrams showing functionality of the software in the central processing unit circuit board.

Referring now to Figures 1 and 2, there is shown a mobile funds transaction device 1. The device 1 is arranged to fit within a carry-case 3. The carry-case may have a shoulder strap 5 and a cover or lid 7 which may be retained relative to the case 1 to close the case 1 by a suitable fastening means 9. The device 1 has a housing 11 which contains the electronic circuitry for the device 1. An output report device 13 in the form of a printer is mounted on the housing 11 as shown. The output report device 13 has an output slot 15 through which paper can issue providing a report on the transaction which has occurred or other information relating to the transaction. A PINpad device 17 connects with the circuitry within the housing 1 by means of a cable 19. The PINpad device has a series of key pads 21 by which a user may enter transaction particulars and it also has a visual display 23 through which messages or instructions may be given. The PINpad device 17 also has a card slot 29 in which a user's card 31 may be swiped in order to obtain particulars from the user's card. A card reader device within the card slot 29

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is provided within the PINpad device 17 so as to read particulars from the user's card 31 swiped through the card slot 29. The housing 11 contains a communications device in the form of a mobile telephone system 27 as will be explained hereinafter. An aerial 24 extends from the housing 1.

The housing 1, output report device 13, PINpad device 17 and mobile phone 27 are generally rectangular in shape and the PINpad device 17 can fit to the housing 11 so that it is generally occupying the available space on a front face of the housing which is not covered by the output report device 13. A battery compartment 25 is provided at the side of the housing 11 and may, in fact, form an integral part of the housing 11. Thus, it can be seen that the device 1 has the same general size as a mobile telephone 27 except that it is generally thicker to accommodate its own internal central processing unit circuitry, the output report device 13 and the PINpad device 17. The PINpad device 17 is removable for easy access by users.

Figure 3 shows the arrangement of the various componentry within the housing 11. Thus, like components to those shown in Figures 1 and 2 have been provided with the same numerical designations. The circuitry within the housing 11 includes a central processing unit (CPU) board 33 having an EEPROM memory connected therewith, a modem 35, and an interface 37. Preferably the battery 25 is an elongate flat battery.

Figure 4 shows the block circuit diagram of the device with the printer 13, PINpad 17 and mobile phone 27 all interconnected with a central processing unit 39 forming part of the central processing unit board 33. The central processing unit 39 has an EEPROM memory device 49 connected therewith. The central processing unit 39 also has connected to it a clock 41, a print driver circuit 43, a printer voltage regulator circuit 45, a power control switch 47, the main power battery 25 and a EEPROM chip 49.

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The EEPROM chip 49 is provided to store certain information in memory in the CPU 39. The CPU 39 also has a voltage regulator circuit 51, a modem 35 and a handset interface 53 connected therewith and is also provided with a parallel to serial interface 55 which converts parallel data to serial data for transmission over the modem 35 and mobile phone 27. It also permits data from the PINpad to be transferred to and from the CPU 39.

The mobile phone 27 may be any commercially available mobile phone such as Motorola type 3194 cellular phone. The modem 35 may be any suitable commercially available modem such as modem type ICM supplied by Banksia Technologies of 205/83 Longveville Road, Lane Cove, New South Wales, Australia. The PINpad 17 may be any suitable commercially available PINpad device with encryption circuitry, display 23 and card slot 29 with suitable card reader, such as one manufactured by Trac Systems Australia of 1/61 Lawrence Drive, Nerang, Queensland, Australia and sold under model TSPO21. The output report device may be a suitable printer such as model M-180 manufactured by Seiko Epson Corporation. The handset interface 53 may be a suitable interface such as one sold by Motorola and useable for modem connection with a mobile or other communication device.

The funds transaction device 1 has the CPU board 33 suitably programmed to initiate the necessary procedures for the funds transfer, before, during and after connection with a host funds transfer network. Such communication may be by the mobile phone 27 or by other communication means.

In use, the device 1 is activated so the user's card 31 can be swiped through the card slot 29 so that account details on the card 31 can be read by the card reader device. The CPU board 33 then indicates via the display 23 that the user may manually enter their account type, account transaction required, and amount of transaction, and the personal identification number (PIN) via the key-pads 21. The PIN number is encrypted from the

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PINpad and with the other non encrypted user entered data is sent back to the PINpad 17 from encapsulating of the data into an encrypted MAC (Message Authentication Code) or the like as required by Australian Standard 2805.3 via the internal encryption circuits within the PINpad device 17. The CPU 1 then stores the MAC within the EEPROM memory chip. This information is retained in an encrypted form. The CPU 33 then initiates a dialling sequence via the modem 35 to effect communication with the host EFTPOS network. This, in turn, activates the mobile phone 27 to make the necessary dialling connections. The handset interface 53 enables the data to be converted to appropriate signals for the mobile phone and also allows for signals received by the mobile phone to be appropriately converted to be fed through the modem and processed by the CPU. When connection is made with the host EFTPOS network and any particular bank required for the transaction to occur, the transaction details are dispatched including the merchant owner/leasee's particulars. The transaction request from the device 1 is then processed by the bank and a reply generated and communicated back to device 1. The CPU 33 receives that reply and an appropriate receipt is generated through the output report device 13. The output from the output report device 13 may be a receipt or a message stating financial institution rejection or other information. The printing of the report by the output report device 13 may be either whilst the device 1 is connected with the host EFTPOS network or after termination of connection.

The central processing unit 33 is pre-programmed for four different receipt types from the output report device 13. These are as follows:

1. Debit Approval - stating card number, account type and amount of transfer;
- 35 2. Credit Approval - as in 1. but also requiring signature on receipt;
3. Denial of the Transaction - stating financial

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institution rejection;

4. Can't Connect - stating there is a problem connecting with either the host EFTPOS device or the transaction switching network such as the mobile telephone service.

Once the appropriate message has been provided by the output device 13 or display 23, the CPU 33 will be programmed to de-activate the circuitry until it is further switched on for a subsequent transaction.

- 10 The CPU 33 may be suitably programmed to store transaction amounts so that the merchant owner/leasee of the device 1 can periodically print a journal/result for administration purposes.

- 15 The telephone numbers for connecting with the EFTPOS funds transaction network may be manually pre-set in the memory of the CPU 33 by the merchant owner/leasee or may be embedded into either the CPU or, alternatively, the mobile phone 27 at the time of manufacture. The EEPROM chip 49 is provided to hold any volatile details in memory
- 20 in CPU 33. The battery 25 may typically be a rechargeable battery providing sufficient capacity to operate the device 1. A connection may be provided to permit charging of the battery 25 from either mains or from a car battery. A plug connection (not shown) may also be provided to permit
- 25 external power to be supplied to operate the device if necessary. A telephone plug socket may be provided to permit direct connection to a public service telephone network in areas where the mobile phone may not operate. In this way, the device 1 may be connected with a host
- 30 EFTPOS network via the normal public service telephone network rather than by the mobile phone 27.

The PINpad device 17 will acquire the transaction data from the user as follows:

- 35 An initial swipe of the user's credit/debit card may activate the circuitry in the CPU for subsequent functions of the device 1. Account details can be acquired from the user's credit/debit card and also the expiry date.

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The personal identification number can be inputted through the key pads 21. The amount of the transaction can also be inputted through the key pads 21. The account type can also be inputted through the key pads 21. The account type might be cheque, savings or other account. The account transaction may be credit or debit. The necessary inputted information is encrypted by the PINpad device 17 in accordance with the Australian standard AS2805.3 previously referred to. The merchant owner/leasee of the device 1 can have his account details or other details suitably stored in the memory of the central processing unit 33. This account information need not be encrypted. A routine may be provided in the programming of the device 1 for the merchant owner/leasee to input his account information into the memory in the central processing unit 33. This information can be retained for transmission with each transaction. In an alternative arrangement, the merchant owner/leasee may have an account card which must also be swiped through the card slot 29 to extract the owner/leasee's account particulars. If the merchant owner/leasee's account particulars are obtained in this way, then the information may be encrypted by the encryption circuitry resident in the PINpad device 17.

Referring now to the detailed circuit diagram of Figures 5A, 5B, and 5C and to the componentry identified in the schedule of Figures 6A and 6B it can be seen that the battery 25 is arranged to make electrical connection with the circuitry through a latching relay switch S2. The latching relay switch S2 is, in turn, activated by operation of a "momentarily on" switch S1. The switch S2 is shown in the power on position for taking power from the battery 25. A transistor T1 is connected with U1 and can provide drop out of the latching relay S2 so that when a signal is supplied to transistor T1 identifying that the transaction has been completed, it automatically turns off the latching relay S2 to conserve the battery.

The circuitry shows an error indicating LED diode

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D1 which is coloured red. The CPU 33 is arranged to activate D1 if a major fault occurs with the functionality of the device, thus requiring repair. All other errors are displayed on the PINpad 17.

5 The memory in the CPU 33 is preferably partitioned to store several alternative EFTPOS network telephone numbers, and wherein the program is arranged to attempt to make connection on one number and if that is unsuccessful to attempt to make connection on another of
10 the numbers without intervention by the user.

 The circuitry should otherwise be self-explanatory to an electronics engineer.

 Referring now to Figures 7A, 7B and 7C there is shown a program flow-diagram outlining the sequence of
15 events for a transaction. The diagram is self-explanatory.

 It should be appreciated that many modifications may be made to the present invention as would be apparent to persons skilled in the banking and/or EFTPOS transaction arts. For example, it may be desirable for commercial
20 manufacturing enhancement to place the CPU, modem, interface, battery voltage controller and printer card on a single circuit board. Also, the swiping of the user's card through the slot 29 may not activate the switch S1 which connects the battery 25 with the CPU circuit 33. A switch
25 S1 which is diagrammatically shown as pin 55 in Figures 1 through 3 may be used so that the device can be manually switched on.

 Further, instead of the device operating by a telephone communication link with the host EFTPOS network
30 it may operate via any suitable communications link which results in the device not being permanently physically electrically connected therewith such as by the usual TranSend lines previously referred to.

 These and other modifications may be made without
35 departing from the ambit of the invention, the nature of which is to be determined from the foregoing description.

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CLAIMS:

1. A funds transaction device for transferring funds between one bank account or credit facility and another bank account or credit facility

said device having:

1. A card reader device;
2. A PINpad device with an encryption system;
3. A modem device;
4. A communication interface device connected with the modem device;
5. An output report device;
6. A communication device; and
7. A central processing device;

said central processing device (CPU)

interconnecting all of the devices 1 through 6, said communication device, in use, being connectable with a communications network to connect to a host EFTPOS type network connected with a bank or credit establishment,

said CPU being programmed to store merchant identifying data of the owner/leasee of the device and to activate said PINpad device so a user can enter information via said PINpad device such as, account type, account transaction type, transaction amount, and a PIN number with said PIN number being encrypted by said PINpad device, and wherein said PIN number is encrypted and said user entered information encrypted as a Message Authentication Code and stored by said CPU, activate a communication connection via said modem device and said interface device to connect with the host EFTPOS device and transmit the stored user entered data as well as transmit the merchant identifying data of the owner/leasee of the device, so that funds can be transferred from the user's bank account or credit or debit card to the owner/leasee's bank account or vice versa and to provide signals to the output report device confirming the transaction or denial of the transaction or other information relating to the transaction.

2. A device as claimed in claim 1 wherein said

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communication connection is activated by a telephone dialling routine controlled by the central processing unit.

3. A device as claimed in claim 2 wherein said communication device is a mobile telephone device for permitting said communication connection and wherein said telephone dialling sequence activates said mobile phone.

4. A device as claimed in claim 3 including a memory for storing telephone numbers of host EFTPOS networks.

5. A device as claimed in claim 4 wherein said memory is arranged to store several telephone numbers as alternative telephone numbers for said host EFTPOS network and wherein said central processing unit is programmed to attempt to make connection on one number and if that is unsuccessful to attempt on another number without intervention by a user.

6. A method of permitting a funds transaction between one bank account, and another bank account, said method comprising

storing account data of one party to the transaction,

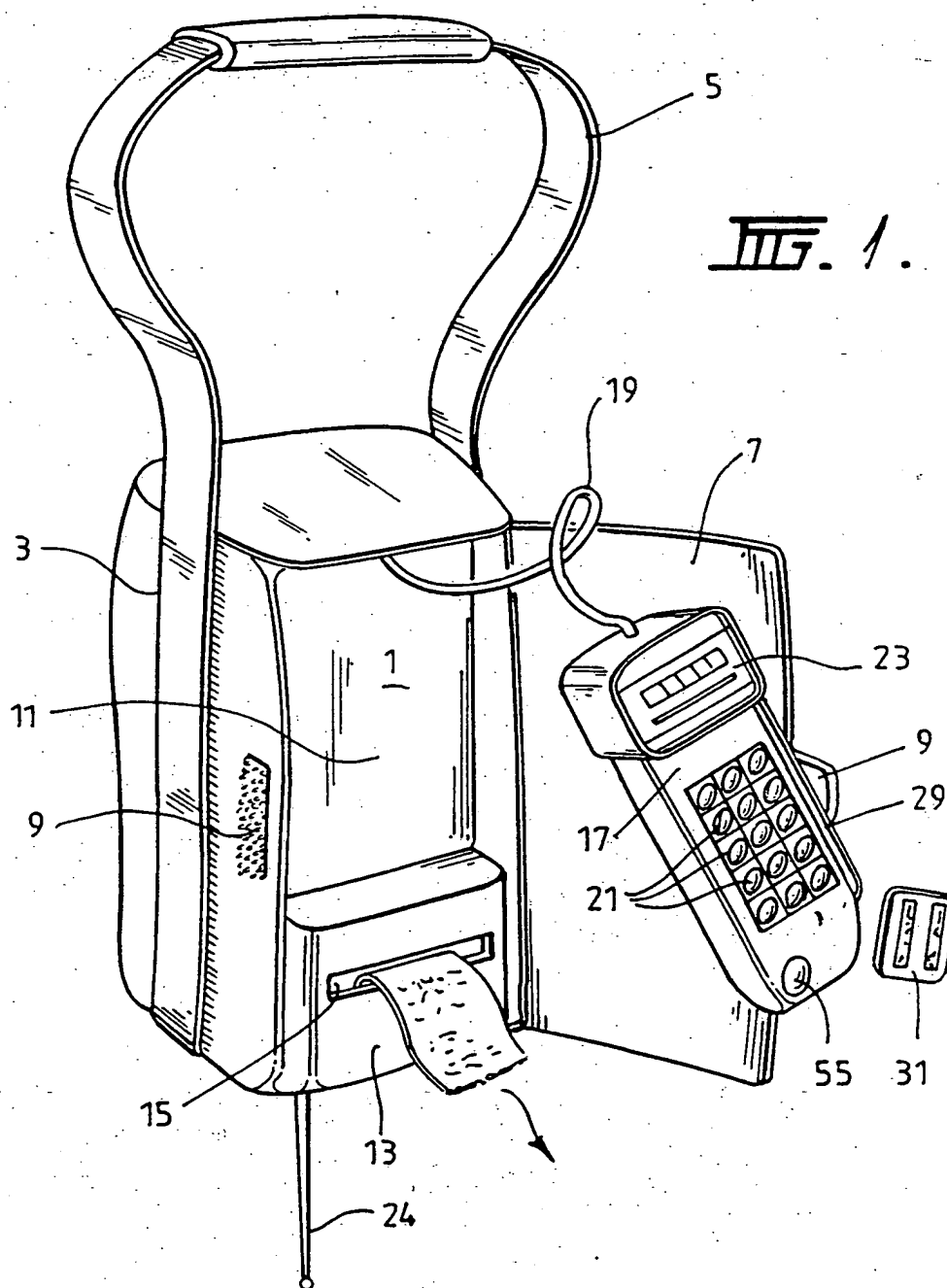
and storing account data of the another party to the transaction by entering transaction particulars via a PINpad device such as account type, account transaction type, transaction amount, and PIN number, encrypting the PIN number and storing those particulars as an encrypted Message Authorisation Code, communicating with a host EFTPOS type network and transmitting the stored Message Authorisation Code and data of the one party, transferring funds from one party's bank account to the other party's bank account or vice versa and confirming via the output report device the transaction or denial of the transaction or other information relating to the transaction.

7. A method as claimed in claim 6 wherein said communicating is by a telephone service and includes storing of a host EFTPOS telephone number and effecting dialling of that telephone number.

8. A method as claimed in claim 7 including storing

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several telephone numbers as alternative telephone numbers for said host EFTPOS numbers and attempting to make communication via one of those telephone numbers and if unsuccessful attempting on another of those telephone numbers without intervention by a use.



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FIG. 2.

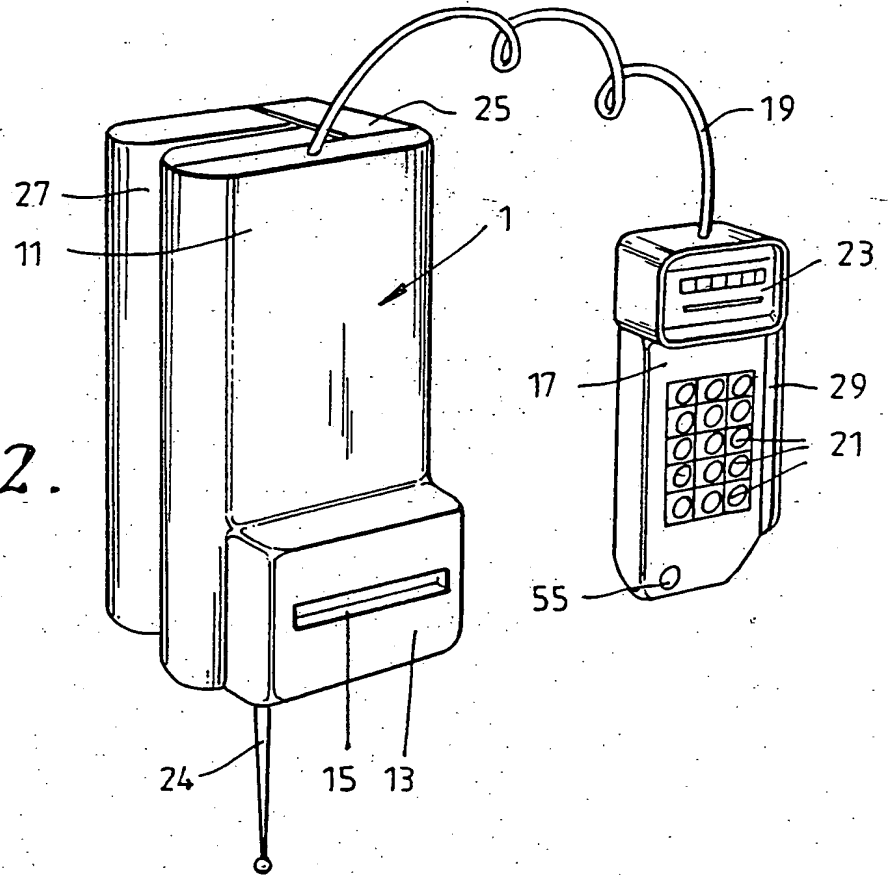
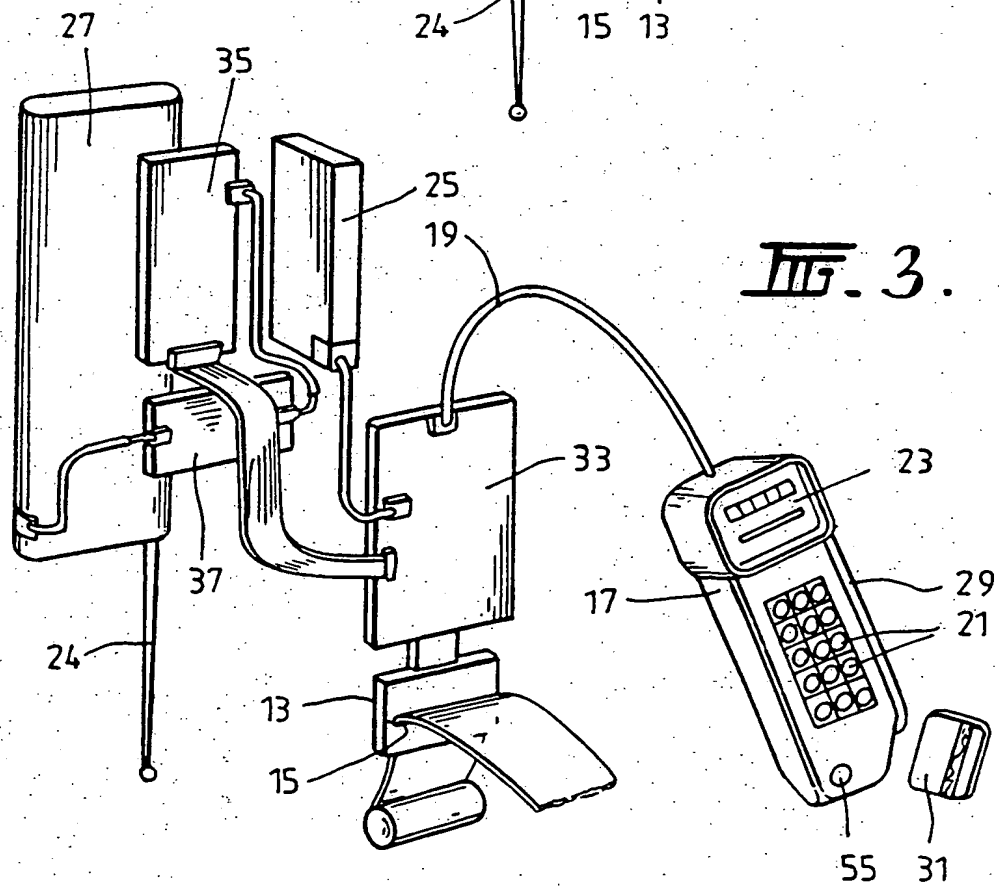
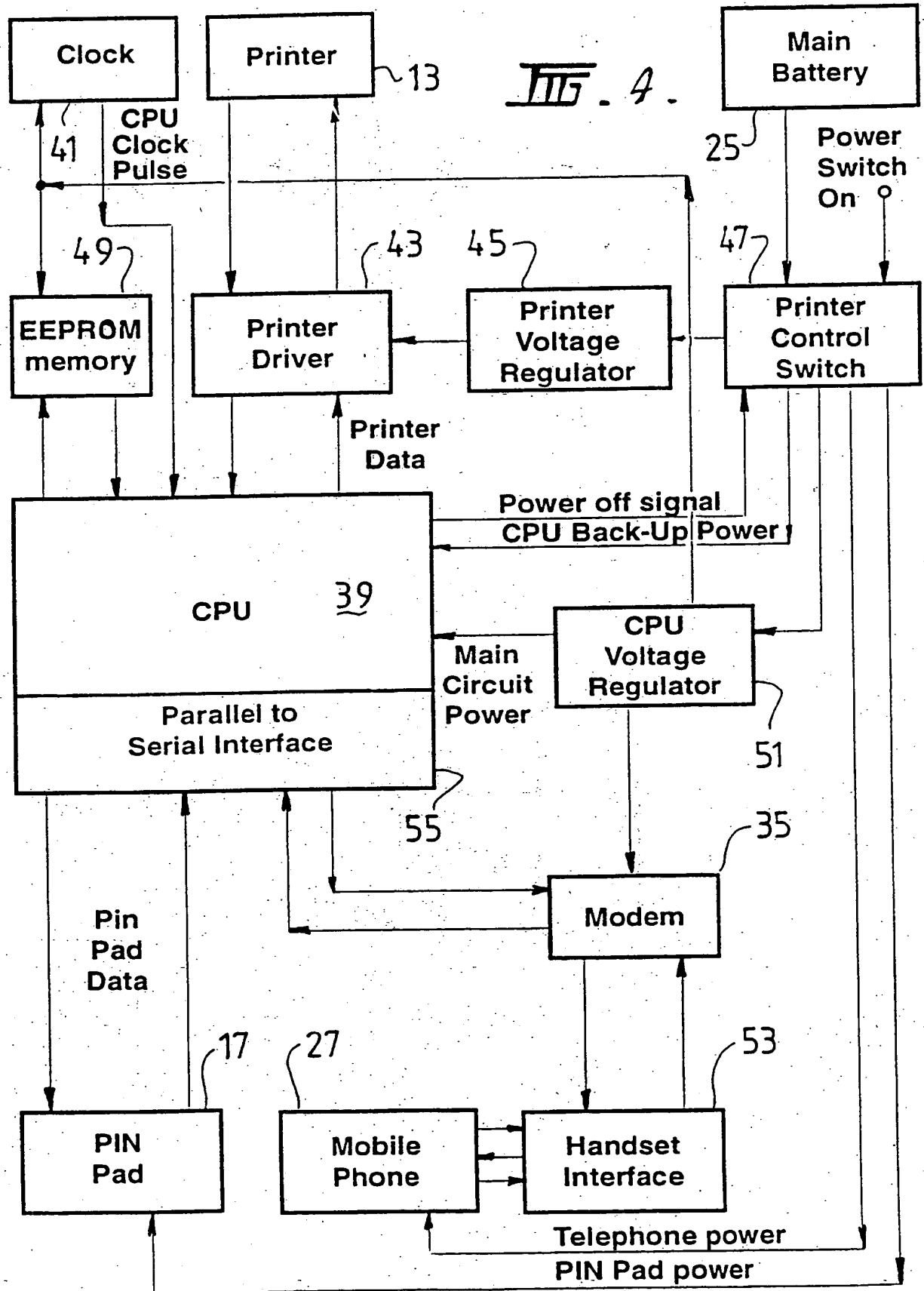


FIG. 3.





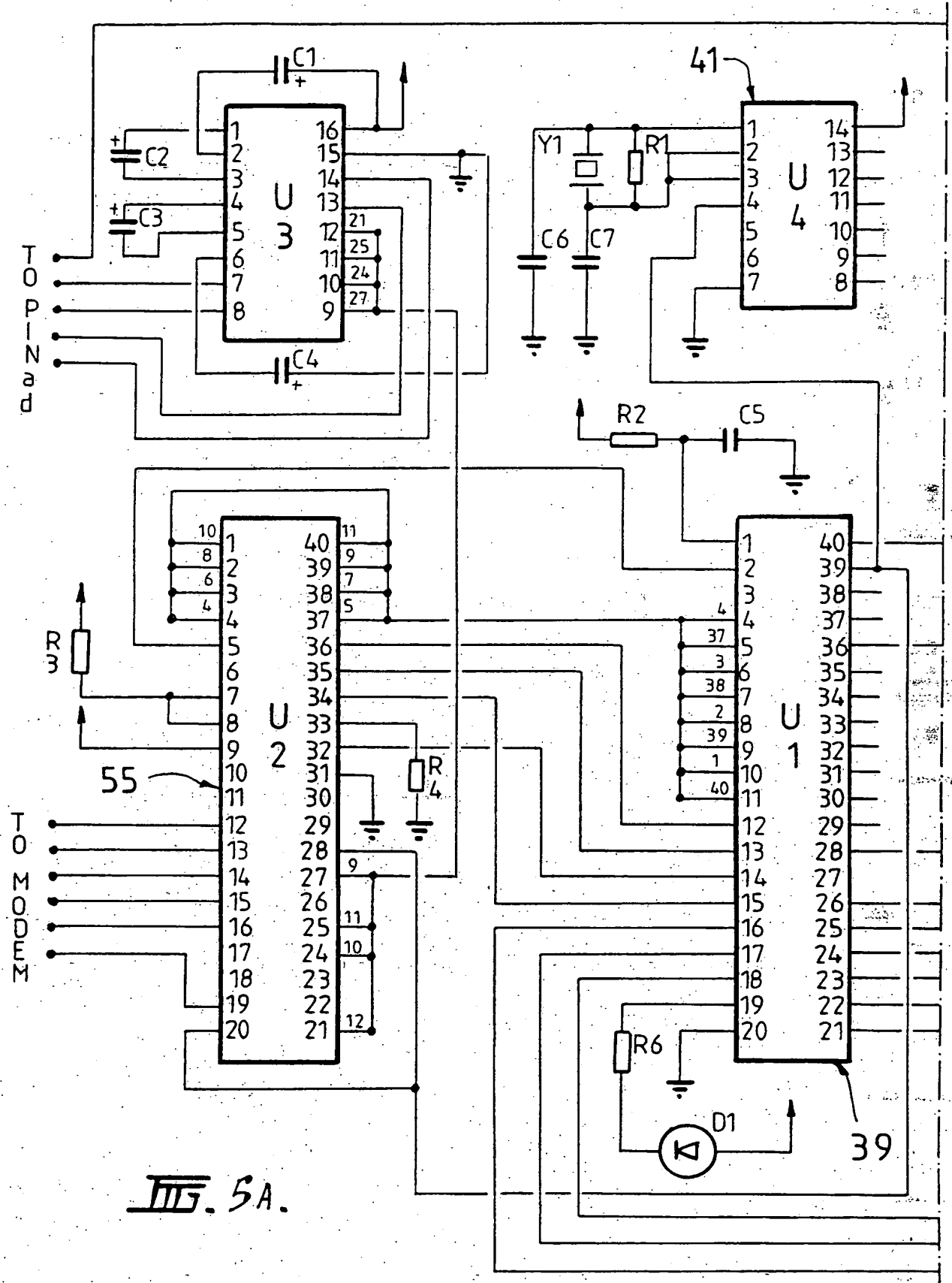
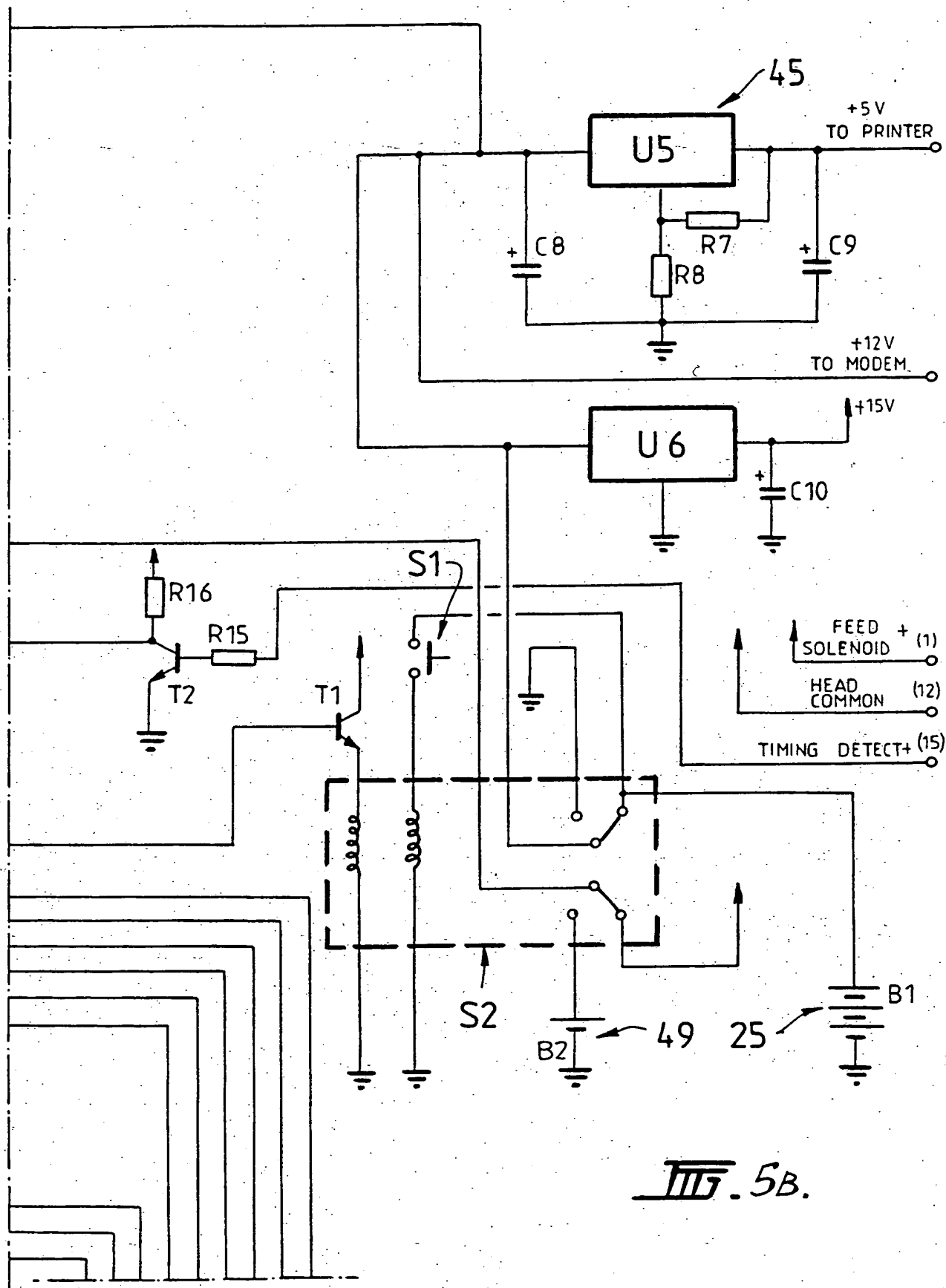
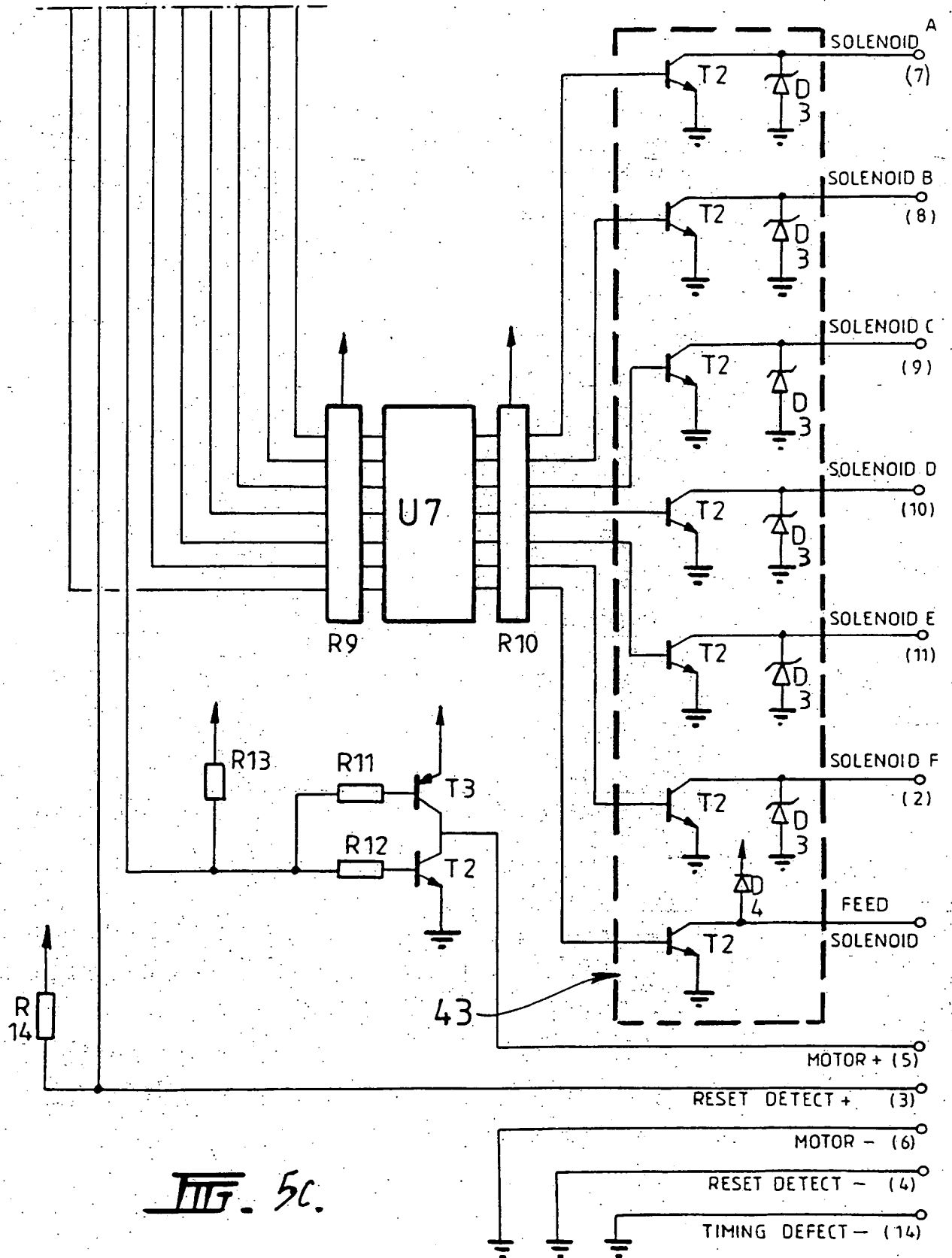


Fig. 5A.

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PART DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
10 μ F Capacitor	C1
10 μ F Capacitor	C2
10 μ F Capacitor	C3
10 μ F Capacitor	C4
0.1 μ F Capacitor Ceramic Disk	C5
39nF Capacitor	C6
39nF Capacitor	C7
10 μ F Capacitor	C8
100 μ F Capacitor	C9
10 μ F Capacitor Tantalum	C10
Red LED	D1
BZX79/C8V2	D3
IN4148 diode	D4
MC68HC705C8	U1 Micro-Controller
Z85C3010PSC	U2 Serial Controller
ICL232CPE	U3 TTL to RS232
MC74HC04	U4 Clock
LM350	U5 Voltage Regulator
LM7805	U6 Voltage Regulator
ULN2003	U7 7 Pin output, 16 pin, Peripheral driver array
U8MC68HC705C8S	U8 EEPROM

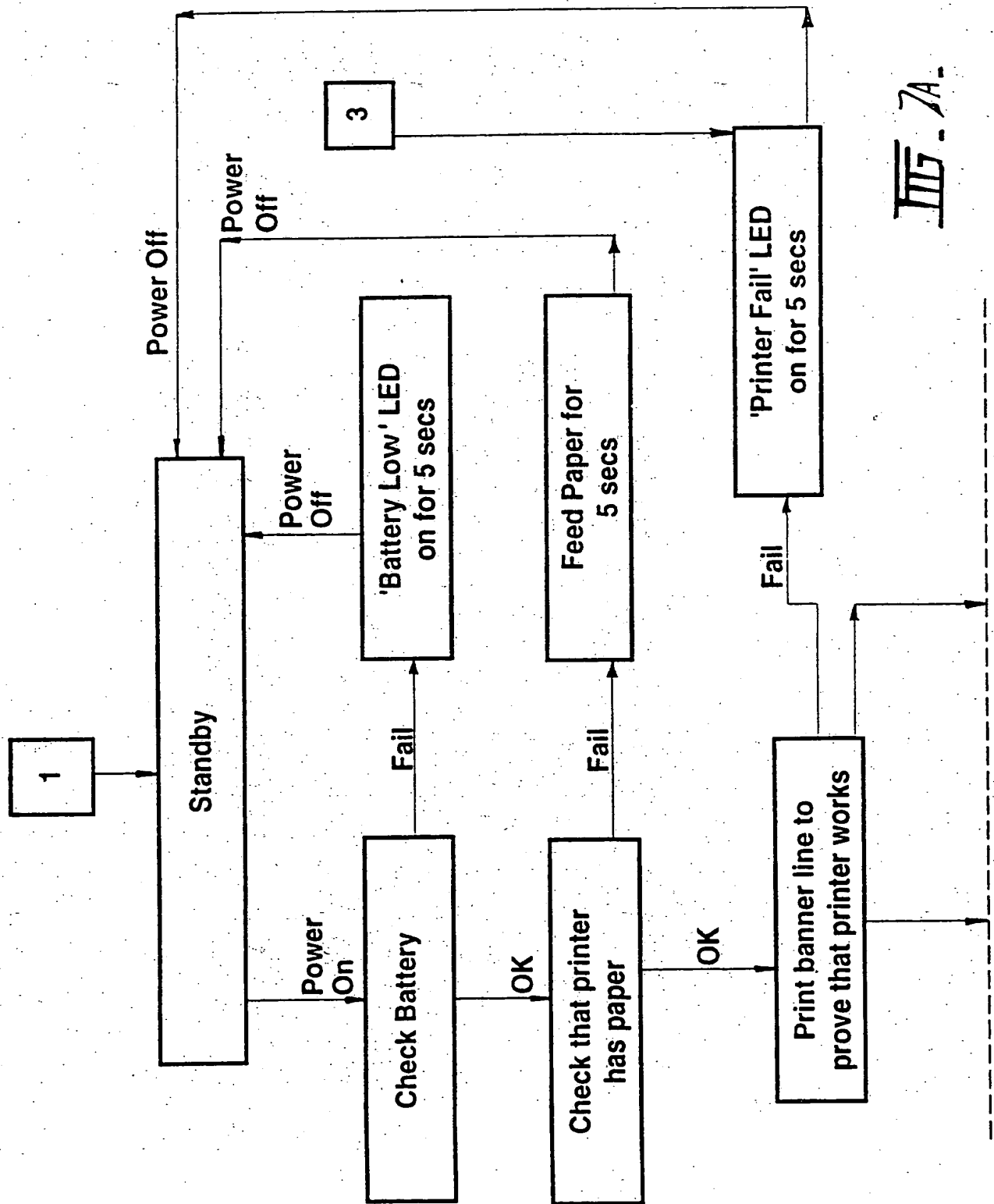
III. 6A.

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PART DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
10M Ω Resistor	R1
100K Ω Resistor	R2
10K Ω Resistor	R3
10K Ω Resistor	R4
390 Ω Resistor	R5
390 Ω Resistor	R6
120 Ω Resistor	R7
230 Ω Resistor	R8
10K Ω 8 Pin Sip Resistor	R9
2k7 Ω 8 Pin Sip Resistor	R10
1k Ω Resistor	R13
2k7 Ω Resistor	R15
2k7 Ω Resistor	R12
2k7 Ω Resistor	R11
10k Ω Resistor	R14
10K Ω Resistor	R16
Mom On Switch	S1
DPDT Latching Relay	S2
2N3565NPN	T1
BD677 NPN Transistor	T2
BD680 NPN Transistor	T3
2.4576 Mhz Crystal	Y1
3V Lithium Battery	B2
Heat Sink for LM350	on U5

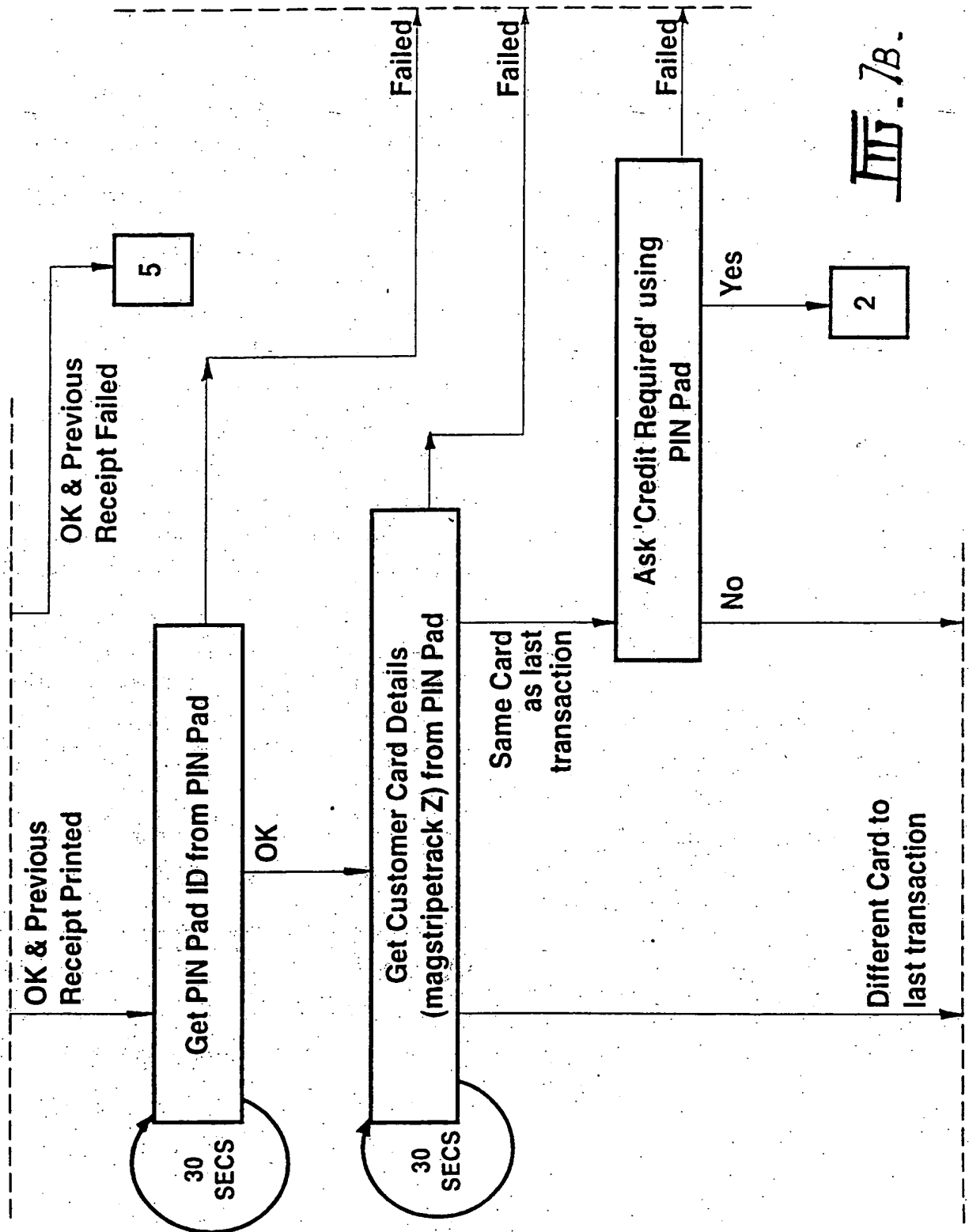
FIG. 6B.

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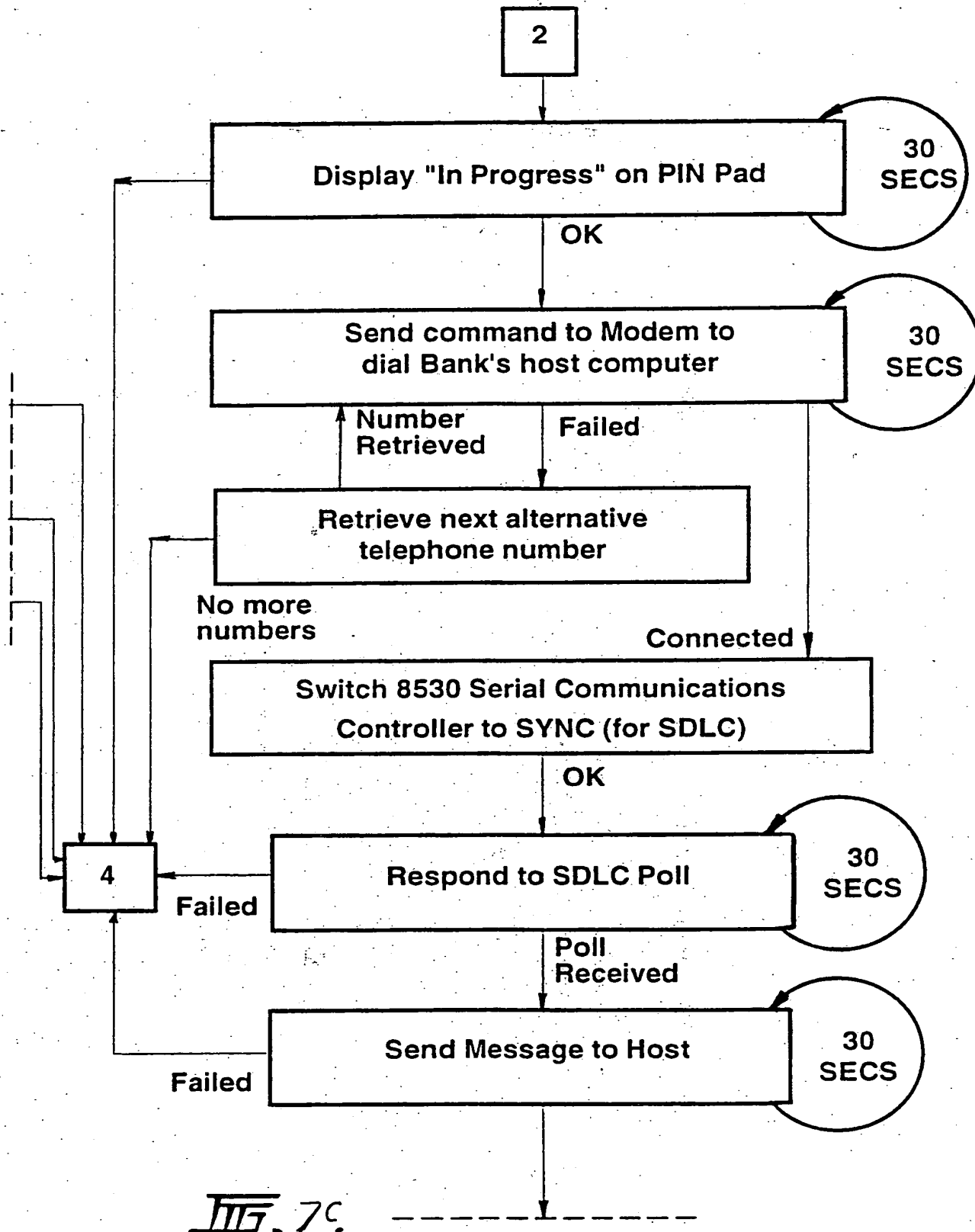


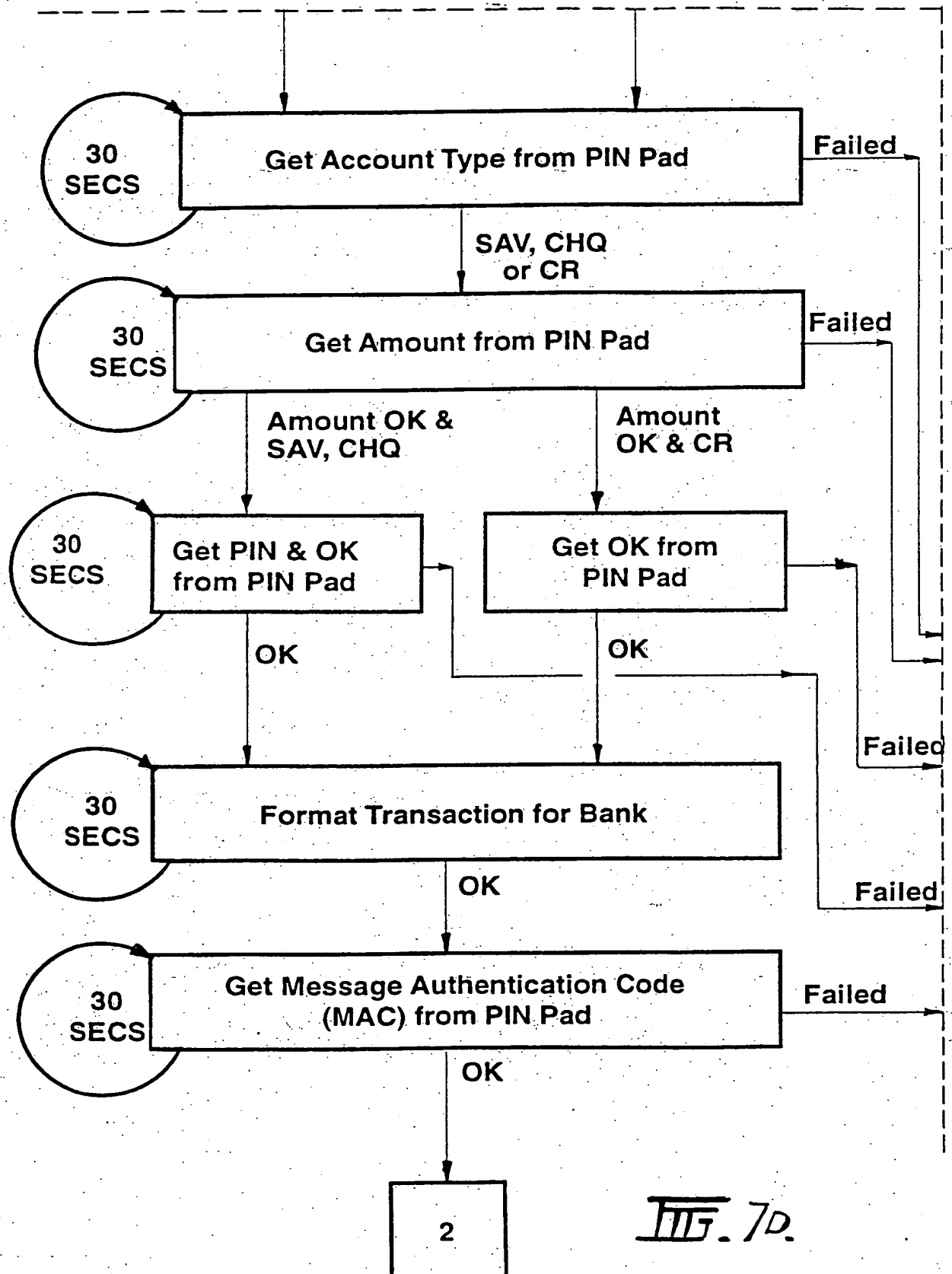
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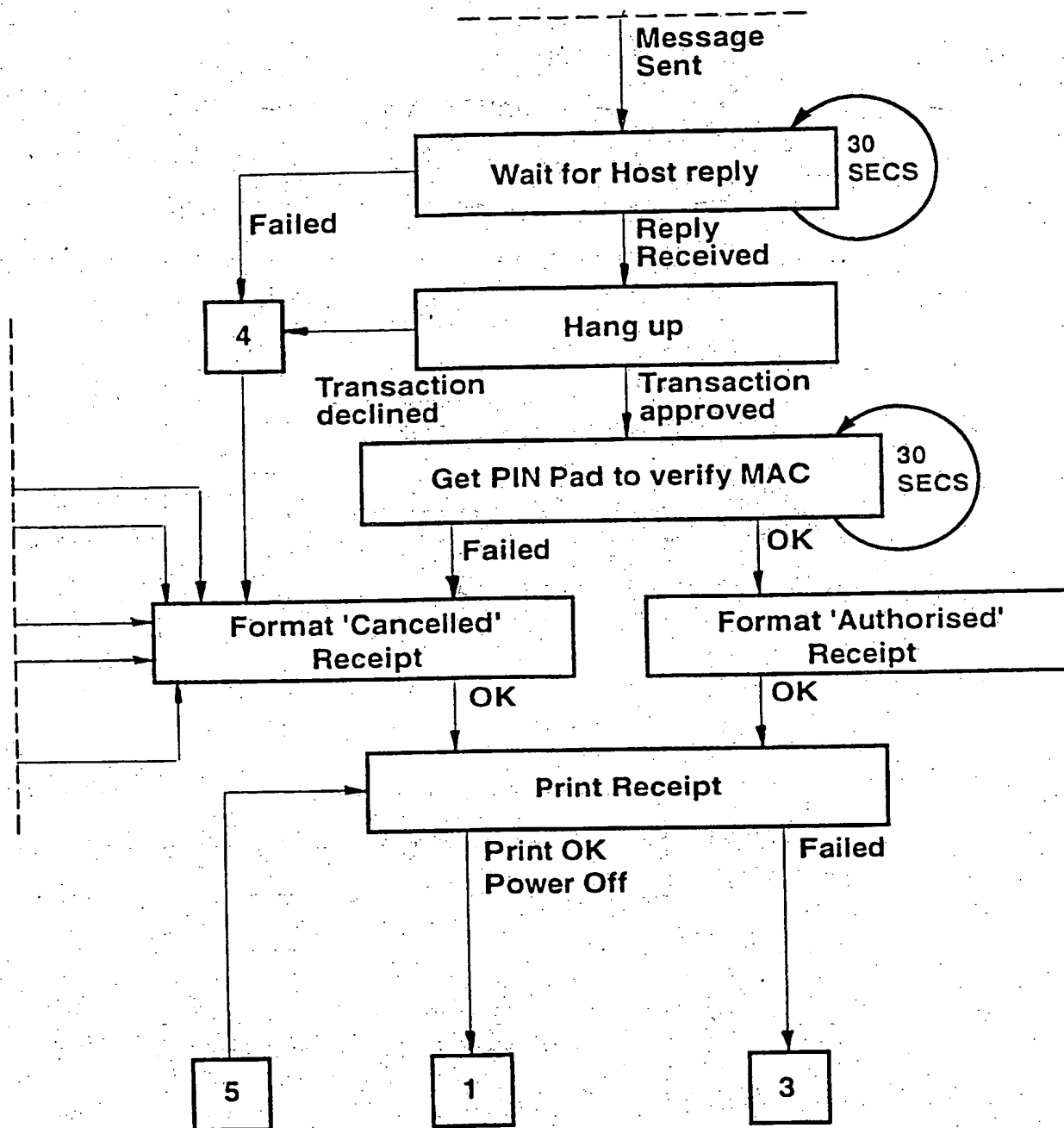
7B.

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III . 7E.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU 94/00247

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER Int. Cl. ⁵ G06F 15/30, G07F 19/00 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC				
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC G06F 15/30, G07F 19/00 Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched AU : IPC as above Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base, and where practicable, search terms used)				
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT				
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.		
X	US,A, 5231569 (MYATT et al) 27 July 1993 (27.07.93) See col 2 line 41 - col 5 line 14, Figs 1-2	1,6		
A	AU,A, 27392/92 (CITIBANK, N.A.) 17 June 1993 (17.06.93)			
A	AU,A, 28886/92 (JONHIG LTD) 22 July 1993 (22.07.93)			
A	WO 92/11598 (MOTOROLA INC) 9 July 1992 (09.07.92)			
A	AU,A, 67582/90 (TRANSACTION TECHNOLOGY INC) 25 July 1991 (25.07.91)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.				
* Special categories of cited documents : <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle of theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family </td> </tr> </table>			"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle of theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle of theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family			
Date of the actual completion of the international search 5 September 1994 (05.09.94)		Date of mailing of the international search report 8 Sept 1994 (08.09.94)		
Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ORGANISATION PO BOX 200 WODEN ACT 2606 AUSTRALIA Facsimile No. 06 2853929		Authorized officer  JOHN THOMSON Telephone No. (06) 2832214		

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
A	EP,A, 546584 (MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO, LTD) 16 June 1993 (16.06.93)	
A	US,A, 4727243 (SAVAR) 23 February 1988 (23.02.88)	
A	US,A, 4536647 (ATALLA et al) 20 August 1985 (20.08.85)	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/AU 94/00247

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report		Patent Family Member					
US	5231569	CA	2044372				
AU	27392/92	IL	103397	BR	9204413	CA	2080452
		CN	1073789	EP	542298	ES	2046156
		FI	933208	HU	65212	JP	6162059
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US	4727243			NIL			
US	4536647	DE	3485144	EP	131906	JP	60095681
END OF ANNEX							

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